THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
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BY B. F. MEYERS,
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Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 2997.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1862. VOL. 5. NO. 33.

Rates of Advertising:

One Square, three weeks or less	$1 00
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months	25

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One square	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00
Two squares	3 00	5 00	9 00
Three squares	4 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	5 00	9 00	15 00
½ Column	8 00	12 00	20 00
¾ Column	12 00	18 00	30 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	50 00

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, for the year ending January 1, A. D. 1862.

GEORGE BLYMIRE, Treasurer.

1862, Dr.

To balance on settlement, January 1, 1861,	$ 415 99
Amount received from Collectors	4,975 63
Amount,	$5,391 62
Balance due Treasurer	198, 02
	$5,589 64

CR.

By amount paid out on sundry checks as follows, viz:

Wheat and flour	$ 98 88
Potatoes	30 05
Stove and Castings	104 50
Directors of Butler co. Alms House	83 00
Directors of Huntingdon co. do	31 53
John Mower, Attorney's fees	10 00
Apple butter and dried fruit	129 68
Cows and beef cattle	531 49
Cows and beeves	81 91
Dry goods and groceries	1,912 31
Printing	138 50
J. Filler on contract for building	178 10
Beef and Bacon	412 78
Making fence and lumber	76 19
Repairs at mill	140 98
Removal of Paupers	18 67
Support of out door paupers	300 00
Wm Leary, steward, and Mrs. Leary, Matron,	144 43
Drs. Harry and Reamer, salary and medicine	146 87
J. S. Brumbaugh for wagon	60 00
Directors of Franklin co. Alms House	23 47
Refunded to collectors	53 51
Making coffins	20 00
Justices fees	18 55
Messrs. Smouse, Amos, Kemery, Brumbaugh and Gettys, salary	164 00
Miscellaneous checks	175 12
Interest on checks	189 43
Treasurer's salary	40 00
Stationery	10 00
Auditors and clerks salary	20 00
Exonerations allowed collectors	102 48
Percentage " "	141 61
	$5,589 64

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated, and that there is a balance due said Treasurer of $198 02.

Witness our hands and seals this 8th day of January, A. D. 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
Attest, DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH.
THOMAS R. GETTYS, *Clerk.*

List of paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c., &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month; also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out-door paupers supported by the Institution, from the first of January 1861, till the first of January 1862.

1861,	Admitted	Escaped	Discharged	Deaths	Births	Bound out	Females rem	Males rem
January,		2	1				32	21
February,		2	1				32	20
March.		6	3				36	19
April,		7	2				38	22
May,		2		3			36	19
June,		2	2				37	16
July,		6	1	1			41	16
August,		7	2	2			43	17
September,			2				41	17
October,	2	2	1	1	1		40	17
November,	2	2		1			40	18
December,	8	8	2	6	1	1	40	19

Making an average of 52 per month, of whom 7 are colored, 2 are blind, 19 are insane, and 4 are confined to bed—also 581 wayfaring passengers were provided with board and lodging. There are also 2 out-door paupers who are not included in the above. Bills to the amount of $513 25 were also paid for 23 persons who were furnished with boarding, medical attendance, &c., who were unable to be brought to the Poor House.

Produce of Farm and Garden.

25 Tons of Hay,
5 Loads of Corn fodder
341 bushels of ears of corn
67 bushels of rye
24 bushels of buckwheat
600 bushels of potatoes
7 bushels of beans
12 bushels large onions
1½ bushels small onions
20 bushels tomatoes
12 bushels beets
8 bushels turnips
10 bushels parsnips
2100 heads of cabbage
5 barrels sour krout
4 barrels cucumber pickles
4 loads sweet pumpkins
11½ barrels soft soap
50 pounds hard soap
200 pounds tallow
675 pounds lard
315 pounds butter
2953 pounds beef
3806 pounds pork
385 pounds veal
330 pounds mutton
7 beef hides
7 calf skins
14 sheep skins
205 pounds wool

Stock on the Farm

2 head of horses
6 cows
1 bull
20 hogs
56 sheep

Articles Manufactured by Matron.

50 pairs pants
7 vests
50 shirts
27 chemises
25 handkerchiefs
30 aprons
3 childrens skirts
23 women's dresses
3 children's shirts
20 pair pillow slips
5 chaff ticks
20 men's shirts
8 bolsters
9 sun bonnets
4 pillows
11 women's caps
12 women's sacks
2 round jackets
8 children's dresses
30 pair men's socks
14 pair women's stockings
13 towels
5 pair drawers
4 coats
17 comforts
20 sheets
3 quilted skirts
2 flannel skirts
5 shrouds

We the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above accounts, statements and reports of William Leary and George Widel, Stewards of the said Poor and House of Employment from the first day of January, A. D. 1861, till the first of January, A. D. 1862, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of January, A. D. 1862.

JOHN KEMERY,
ADOLPHUS AKE,
J. S. BRUMBAUGH.

Attest—
THOMAS R. GETTYS, *Clerk:*

Statement and report of William Leary, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the first of January 1861, till the 1st April 1861.

1861, Dr.	
Jan 1st, To cash received from various persons	$17 06
April 1st, Treasury draft for balance of account	16 73
	$33 79
1861 Cr.	
April 1st, By amount from sundry persons	$33 79

Statement and Report of Geo. Widel, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the 1st day of April, 1861, till the 1st day of January, A. D. 1862.

1862. Dr.	
January 1, To amount received from sundry persons	$35 85½
Balance due Steward on settlement	36 65½
1862, Cr.	
Jan. 1, By cash from sundry persons	$72 51

Statement of Poor House Mill,

From January 1, 1861, till January 1, 1862.

Dr. To amount of grain brought in as per monthly reports	Wheat	Rye	Corn	B. Wheat	Mixture
	429	256	58½	97	60½
Raised on Farm		63		24	
Cr.	420	319	58½	121	60½
By am't of Grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash & on accounts, &c					
Used in P. House	428½	5	5	60	
Horse feed		135			
Hog feed		133	39		48
Beef feed			2		8
For seed				3	
Sold sund'y per's.	36½	31	7	6	7
	465	304	44	69	63

NOTICE.—
We, the undersigned, have purchased the patent right of G. W. TOLHURST'S ECLIPSE WASHER, for Bedford county, and hereby forewarn all persons from infringing on said right, as otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.
MAY & SNIDER.
Cumberland Valley, Feb. 14.—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Miller, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL TEETER, Adm'r.
Residing in S. Woodberry tp.
February 14, 1862.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—
Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB CARPER,
CHRISTOPHER CARPER,
February 14, 1862.* Adm'rs.

STIRRING ADDRESS FROM HON. JAMES GUTHRIE.

"The Constitution As It Is—The Union As It Was."

AN AMNESTY RECOMMENDED AS A WAR AND FINANCIAL MEASURE.

At the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday at Louisville, Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE spoke as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS:—You have just heard the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON. This day it has been read in all the cities and towns of the loyal States, and, we hope, in most of the families of the country. It is the advice of the wisest purest and, therefore, the greatest man recorded on the pages of history; the General who led our armies through the seven long years of our revolutionary struggle; the presiding officer over the deliberation of the patriots and sages of the Revolution, whilst they were forming the Constitution and Union under which we have lived so prosperously; the Executive, chosen by the voice of a free people to put the new Government in force, and who presided over its destiny for eight years.

In this Farewell Address, many lessons of wisdom are given for our future consideration and action; and many of the dangers and hazards of the new Government are pointed out, and we are most earnestly besought to avoid them. Prominent amongst them are party spirit and the indulgence of sectional feelings and the inculcation of sectional principles. This day when we see more than a million of armed citizens in hostile array against each other, and drenching the land in blood, and destroying cities, towns and farms in wasting war, we cannot hide from ourselves that the lessons of wisdom given to us by WASHINGTON have been forgotten or set at naught, that this has, to some extent, grown from sectional principles and an attempt to set aside the Constitution as to certain provisions by one section, and the wanton acts of ambitious men in the other.

Now that citizen is armed against citizen, brother against brother, father against son and son against father, we can fully appreciate WASHINGTON'S advice, and the blessings of the Union and internal peace, which he sought to make perpetual. We have thought and felt that the Constitution of this Union was laid in wisdom and justice, and that to the Union we owed our progress ond our great prosperity as a nation. We have revered the Constitution and rendered obedience to the laws made under it, and have loved our flag almost to idolatry, as the emblem of our liberties and our equal rights. We have had no kings or lords to worship, and [illegible] the Constitution, the Union, and our Flag, and feel that all are equal under its folds. May this day bring renewed devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the Stars and Stripes!

I have always thought and felt that the judgment and hearts of the people were for the Constitution, the Union and the flag, as our fathers made them.

It is true, we saw with amazement that there were some in the North who had taught themselves, and wished to teach others, to abhor the Constitution, and proclaimed it a covenant with hell; and others in the South, who denounced its action as unjust and oppressive, and sought to make others think the same. These men looked to a separation of the States, and the establishment of an Empire they could rule.

Insignificant in the beginning, by persevering efforts these two parties North and South have grown in strength, and this cival war is their result. But now the hearts and feelings of the mighty mass of the people are aroused to the consequence, and we see 600,000 armed men marching with banners to the restoration of the Constitution and the Union. They are the conservative men of the country, and are determined to succeed, and the hearts of the people go with them. If some of the North have become insane and taught themselves to believe the world is governed by one idea, and that they are the missionaries sent by heaven to dominate over others; and if some of the South have become insane and made themselves believe that they were born to rule and reign over another empire, we are not bound to yield our Constitution, our Union, our equal laws, our equal rights, and our glorious flag, to the insane desires of one or both.

They have both proven potent for evil. I have always felt it was far easier to restore the Union than to agree upon the terms of separation and the line of division. The great Northwest can never consent that the mouth of the Mississippi and the Southern ports should be within the bounds of a foreign nation, and Kentucky and other internal States can never consent to be the Border States of adjoining confederacies, and constitute themselves outposts for the defence and protection of the interior, nor will they submit to numerous collection districts, to the system of permits and passes, nor be taxed in their outgoings and incomings. They have had free trade between the States and are determined still to have it.

I have said our army is conservative, and marches to restore the Constitution and the Union. This army is a wonderful creation of some seven months, and has now the discipline of veterans, and in recent actions, has displayed a tenacity of purpose equal to the most reliable soldiers of history. I have confidence in them and in their leaders, and have not been impatient that they did not march to battle earlier. I have been surprised that they marched on such roads and through such weather, and gained such glorious victories. I have wished the war carried on upon the most elevated principles of Christian humanity, and fully up to the highest civilization of the age. I would have our armies strike boldly and firmly, with heart and soul, for the Constitution and Union as our fathers made them, but without any wanton destruction of human life or of property, public or private; and when the battle is over, the wounded, the dead, and also the prisoners, should be cared for as becomes a Christian and civilized people.

This day, if the power was with me, an amnesty and free pardon should be proclaimed to all, whether in arms or not, who in a prescribed time give up their arms and the Rebel cause, acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, and agree to sumbit to them.

I am asked what I would do with the leaders; I reply, I would leave them to the tribunals and the punishment prescribed by the laws they have violated, but I am for the largest forgiveness consistent with the restoration of the Constitution and the safety of the Union. All are not leaders in this rebellion who have acted as its noisy champions, through the press or on the stump, or filled high places in the strife.

My policy would embrace all who are repentant. History records that the Jews, the favored nation of the Almighty, again and again resisted his sacred laws, and were again and again chastised for their rebellious acts. The scheme of salvation under our holy religion is based on repentance. When God forgives the repentant sinner, shall not man forgive his repentant fellow-man? Let us not be too exacting. Let us remember that we are but human. The great truth should be present with us, that

"To err is human, to forgive, divine."

This is the teaching of God's truth. The people often rebelled against Jehovah, but Jehovah himself forgave the repentant sinners. This is the lesson of the Christian religion. As we expect forgiveness for our offences, we must forgive. If these misguided men, who have taken up arms against the best Government ever seen, repent and come back to their allegiance, let us receive them, and show the goodness and the power of the nation in its power to forgive. Those who repent of this rebellion, if pardoned, will not go wholly unpunished. They will have to bear the burden of conscious guilt, the reproaches of those they have blighted, and made widows and orphans and caused to mourn, and mistrust that must accompany them to the grave.

I would declare this amnesty and pardon as a war measure. It may draw thousands who feel that rebellion is not a remedy for existing or supposed evils, and are earnestly and hopefully awaiting to escape, as far as possible, from the consequence of their acts. I would open the door for them. Many of the seceded States have always been for the Union, and only await the time they may safely take ground for it.

I would declare the amnesty and pardon as a financial measure of economy in this most expensive and wasteful civil war. I believe it would act promptly in the restoration of the [illegible] tive in restoring the Union and be most signal victories our armies have or shall obtain. If it shorten the war but fifty or one hundred days, it would save to the nation more than ten times the value of all the estates you could possibly confiscate in accordance with the Constitution.

You cannot confiscate the estates of non-combatants; the old men, the widows, the orphans, the insane or the imbecile, from whatever cause, are out of the reach of the most inveterate enemies of the rebellion. We ought not to waste and destroy the property of those whom we don't intend to punish as Rebels. Their estates are a part of the fixed capital of the nation, and we want it as a part of the national capital to increase the annual production of the country, to meet the unusual taxation that must go with this war, and follow it for many years. I have spoken of and considered the co-restoration of the Constitution and the Union as a fixed fact, and have the most perfect convictions of it. Yet we have difficulties to encounter.

The worst enemies of the Constitution are those whose constant cry is for the blood of the Rebels, and the confiscation of their estates, with the emancipation of slaves, and who, to reach their purposes, would trample the Constitution, the rights of property, and the principles of humanity under foot, and blast forever the prosperity of the nation. Such men propose to establish, through Congressional action, provisional governments over the seceded States.

I am glad to see our Union armies advancing, although the weather is bad and the roads almost impassable, and I hope they will now strike heavy and quick. We want no provisional governments in the State under Congressional action. The Union sentiment is strong enough in Tennessee, and I believe will be strong enough in all the Seceded States when supported by the Union armies to take possession of the State government and bring them under the fold of the Constitution. There can be no fear about the supremacy of the Union sentiments in those States.

There is sound logic and convincing eloquence in the material force of our Union armies. Do not be surprised, as the armies advance, to find that the work of restoration is more prompt and decisive than the work of Secession, and far more unanimous. Kentucky had no heart for the civil war. She thought and felt that it ought not to have been, and hoped her voice for peace would be heard. When she found that hope was vain, she girded on her armor and determined to strike for the Constitution, the Union, and the flag. Last in the field, she wants to be first in the work of restoration. I have felt and hoped with Kentucky, and my heart and judgment are still with her.

If Congress is prompt, and efficient in action, with efficient aid from the Executive Department, I see no reason why the Constitution and the Union may not be restored within the next ninety or one hundred days, and more than half this immense army returned to their peaceful homes and their usual industrial pursuits. May God grant this, and give us peace and a happy reunion, and enable us and our children, and our children's children, whenever this day shall return, for coming centuries, to appreciate and act in accordance with the farewell advice of WASHINGTON, and make those who have engaged in this civil war and those who have sympathized with them, and their posterity, as loyal to the Constitution, the Union and the laws as WASHINGTON himself, and cause the enemies of the Constitution and the Union to become the friends of both.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The President to-day transmited to Congress the following message:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, both public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contanied in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end, but if it does command such approval. I deem it of importance that the State and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it.

The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States north of such parts will then say, the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section. To deprive them of this hope, substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all States initiating it.—The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all the more Northern, shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say initiation because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all.

In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at fair valuation, all the property in the region proposed to be dealt with. In a word, the proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them.

In the annual message of last December, I thought fit to say, the Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made, and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it.

Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle must and will come—the proposition now made is an offer only. I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the State and private persons and property in it in the present aspect of affairs.

While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended, in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NOT IN FAVOR OF A RESTORATION OF THE UNION.

It is now evident to every one that the Republican leaders are opposed to reconstruction of the Union. They can no longer deny this, for the record of their treason is before the country. In the House of Representatives, at Washington, a few days since, Mr. Holman (Dem.,) of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that, in the judgment of this House, the unfortunate civil war into which the Government of the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of government without modification or change. Mr. Lovejoy (Rep.,) of Illinois, moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Carried—yeas 60, nays 58, as follows:

Yeas—Mesrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Buffinton, Blake, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlin, Clark, Colfax, Fredrick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Craven, Cutler, Delano, Davis, Duell, Ely, Fessenden, Frank, Franchot, Hooper, Hutchins, Kellogg of Michigan, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell of Vermont, Morrill of Laine, Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Stevens, Trowbridge, VanWyck, Verree, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom and Worcester—60. [All Republicans, except Craven, (Dem.) of Indiana.]

NAYS.

Baily, (D.,) Pa.,	Mallory, (U.)
Biddle, (D.,)	Maynard, (U.)
Blair, (U.,) Va.,	Menzies. (U.)
Browne, (U.,) R. I.	Nixon, (R.)
Brown, (U.,) Va.,	Noble, (D.)
Calvert, (U.,)	Noell, (D.)
Clements, (U.,)	Norton, (D.)
Cobb, (D.,)	Nugent, (D.)
Corning, (D.,)	Odell, (D.)
Cox, (D.,)	Pendleton, (D.)
Crisfield, (U.,)	Perry, (D.)
Crittenden, (U.,)	Richardson, (D.
Diven, (R.,)	Robinson, (D.)
Dunlap, (U.,)	Rollins, (U.) Mo.,
Dunn, (R.,)	Sheffield, (U.)
Goodwin, (R.,)	Shellaberger, (R.)
Granger, (R.,)	Smith, (D.)
Hale, (R.,)	Steele, (D.) N. Y.
Hall, (U.,)	Stratton, (R.)
Harding, (U.)	Thomas, (R.) Mass.
Harrison, (U.)	Thomas, (U.) Md.
Holman, (D.)	Trimble, (R.)
Horton, (R.)	Vibbard, (D.)
Johnson, (D.)	Wadsworth, (U.)
Kellogg, (R.) Ill.,	Webster, (U.)
Knapp, (R.)	Whaley, (U.)
Law, (D.)	Wickliffe, [U.]
Lazear, (D.)	Woodruff, [D.]
Leary, (U.)	Wright, [U.]

Total : : : : : : : : : : : 58.

There is the record! Let no Republican spouter, no Republican scribbler, heretofore assert that his party is favorable to the Union and the Constitution. The above vote gives the lie to the assertion. It will be seen that every Democrat, except one, and all those calling themselves Union men, voted for Mr. Holman's resolution. The Democrat who voted against the resolution, and thus announced himself opposed to the Union and the Constitution, was Craven of Indiana.—We hope his constituents will attend to his case. He is well named. By reference to Walker, we find the word *craven* signifies "a coward and recreant." It was right and proper, therefore, tht this coward and recreant should vote with the Republicans and against the cause of his country. He has disgraced his constituents, but cannot disgrace himself.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

LINCOLN AND DAWES.—Two or three days before the ball at the White House, Mr. Lincoln sent word to Mr. Dawes, through a brother member, that he [Dawes] had done more to break down the administration than any other man in the country, by his speech exposing the corruption. Mr. Dawes sent back a message in reply to the President: "Tell him," said Mr. D., "that nothing that I can do will break down his administration so rapidly as this dancing party, given at a time when the notion is in the agonies of civil war. With equal propriety might a man make a ball with a corpse in his house.

TAKING A HINT.—"Why, Pete, you've got back from Dodd's early; isn't Ruth ter hum?" inquired a Yankee girl of her awkward brother, who had been a courtin' about half an hour before.

"Yaas, she was thar; but I and the old man didn't agree very well, so he gin me a hint and I left.

"A hint! pray what sort of a hint!"

"Wall, he opened the door and pointed down towards our house, and then kindly raised his right foot as though he was going to kick, and I felt so shamed of such conduct before Ruth, that I started off without sayin' another word."

The *Union*, a German paper, published in Pittsburg, says that when the news of Cameron's appointment as Minister reached Russia, the Emperor immediately collected his plates, jewels and other valuables, which he securely locked up in an underground arch built for the purpose.

ALWAYS TRUE TO THE UNION.—Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, in accepting the nomination of the Democratic Convention, said "he had always found the Democratic party true to the Union." This is the glory of that glorious old party, and they do not share it with any other; the same cannot truly be said of any other party.

☞It is not what a man says, but what he acquires, in the direction of mental, moral and affectional qualities of character that constitutes him a Christian. If a man has a Christian's heart he will do a Christian's work; therefore the quality of this work is the proof of his character.

☞When you see a man on a moonlight night, trying to convince his shadow that it is improper to follow a gentleman, you may be sure that it is high time for him to join a temperance society.

☞Humanity is the condition of spiritual growth and an element of strength. It is a lesson which we need to learn and the necessity is just in proportion to the prevalence of its opposite—i. e., irreverence.

☞Children always turn toward the light. O that grown-up people in this would become like little children!

☞So long as men are imprudent in their diet and business, doctors and lawyers will ride in their carriages.

☞Virtue forgives injury, even as the sandal-tree perfumes the hatchet that fells it.

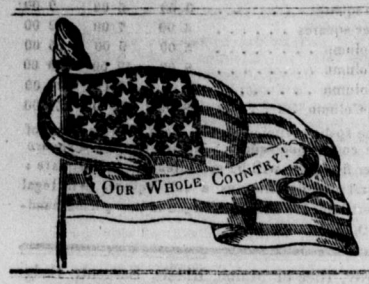
☞The ancients dreaded death; the Christian can only fear dying.

☞It has never been well with a nation or people that have evil-entreated the church of God.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : MARCH 21, 1862.



McCLELLAN MEETING.

The citizens of Bedford and vicinity who feel that the attacks upon General McClellan by the Abolitionists and other fanatics are not only doing that gallant officer great injustice, but are thereby impairing the efficiency of our arms in the work of vindicating the Constitution and restoring the Union, are hereby requested to meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on SATURDAY EVENING next, 22d inst., for the purpose of expressing their approbation of Gen. McClellan's policy and conduct of the war, and giving expression to their disapprobation of the course of his opponents.

MANY UNION MEN.

March 20, 1862.

Bedford Borough Democratic Ticket.

Chief Burgess,—John H. Rush.
Assistant,—Henry Defibaugh.
High Constable,—John Border
Councilmen—William Hartley, A. J. Sansom.
Auditor,—Daniel Beard.

The above part of the ticket will be voted at the "Corporation Window." The part given below, will be voted at the regular general election window.

Judge—John Boor.
Inspector—John A. Mowry.
Assessor—Hiram Lentz.
Constable—A. Wayne Mower.
School Directors.—Geo. Blymire, O. E. Shannon, J. M. Shoemaker, Job Mann.
Town Clerk—Philip H. Pensyl.

Bedford Township Democratic Ticket.

Constable—Thomas Beegle.
Justices—William C. Wisegarver, Ephraim Koontz.
Supervisors—Jacob Fetter, Alexander Gilson.
School Directors—Samuel Walter, Owen McGirr.
Judge of Election—Daniel Heltzell.
Inspector—Michael Holderbaum.
Assessor—J. T. Gephart
Auditor—Samuel Reighard.
Township Clerk—John Brown, sr.

VICTORY IN NORTH CAROLINA!

By telegraphic despatch received here on Tuesday evening last, we are informed that an important victory has been gained at Newbern, N. C., by the troops under Gen. Burnside. Eighteen pieces of cannon were captured. Our [illegible] killed and wounded, the rebel loss being supposed much greater.

"DISLOYAL."

Some people have an idea that unless a man belongs to the "Republican" party, worships the President, makes long speeches in favor of the Government, and applauds the present unhappy and unnatural strife between father and son, and brother and brother, as a "glorious war," he is "disloyal" and guilty of treason! These pitiful fanatics do not seem to know that we have no emperor nor king to rule over us, and that there is no such thing as "loyalty" to any man or set of men whether in office or not. The only kind of obedience which is required of an American citizen by our form of government, is to live in submission to the Constitution and the laws of the land. If "loyalty" is intended to mean this, then the word is rightly applied; if it is intended to mean more or less—as the silence of criticism in regard to the acts of politicians and officials, or slavish approval of every thing done by those who administer the Government—then no such thing as "loyalty" has any existence by authority or permission of the fundamental law of the Republic. The Secessionists are "disloyal" because they refuse obedience to the Constitution and laws of the land. The Abolitionists and radical "Republicans" are just as "disloyal," with the exception of not being absolutely in arms against the ministers of the law; for they, too, set the Constitution at defiance.

But what is the signification of the words "loyal," "loyalty," as given by standard lexicographers? WEBSTER defines them as follows: LOYAL, Faithful to a prince or superior; true to plighted faith, duty or love; not treacherous. [*Used of subjects to their prince, and of husband, wife and lovers.*]—LOYALTY, Fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.

Now, as we have neither prince nor sovereign, and hardly any husband, and but very few public men who are lovers, of the American people, we would like to know whether that word "loyalty," rolled under the tongues of sycophants and demagogues with such wonderful gusto, is not a somewhat dangerous misnomer? Does it not smack a little of the days of George the Third and the "loyal" Tories of the Revolution? We would suggest that the word "TRUE" be used in its stead, and that if there is need for any distinguishing title as between citizens not in rebellion against the Government, let it be that of "TRUE MAN," "True to the Constitution," or "True Citizen." It is time that we guard against the introduction of exotic plants within the garden of Freedom. We have had no one from Exeter Hall, which poisoned the whole atmosphere and shed its venomous dews upon the tree of Liberty, till its branches no longer shelter, as of yore, the length and breadth of the land. Let us be obedient to the Constitution, abide by the laws of the country, sustain the Administration when in our judgment it does right, and thus constitute ourselves, not loyal subjects, but TRUE CITIZENS of this great and heaven-favored Republic.

The Evacuation of Manassas.

The wisdom of General McClellan is at last made fully apparent, and his humanity no less than his wisdom. When fanatics and agitators were crying "Forward to Richmond!" when the Abolitionists howled and raved for an onward movement and the foolish and froward joined in the universal croaking of the Greelyites and Cheeverists, McClellan told them to wait till his plans would be matured and all would be well. The assurance of success thus given, though positive, was not generally believed. But now we see how well the General understood his work. Manassas, the Gibraltar of Rebeldom, has fallen into our hands without the loss of a man! McClellan's strategy has won a bloodless victory for our arms, more stupendous in its effects than any military movement or manœuvre recorded in history. What will Abolitionism say, now, to damage the prowess of the gallant commander?

☞Democrats of Bedford Borough! Remember the pending election. Remember that your party made a fair offer to the "Republicans," for the purpose of keeping politics out of the School Board, and that that offer was contemptuously rejected. Remember that one of the purest and most useful citizens of our borough has been insulted and outraged, his fair fame aspersed and his standing as a citizen called in question, by the action of the "Republican" caucus. Remember, therefore, that you owe a duty to yourselves as well as to an injured fellow citizen, in the vindication of the honor and the citizenship of the man at whom the "Republicans" have seen fit to strike. Remember this duty and let it be thoroughly and fearlessly discharged.

☞Remember the Democratic ticket for School Directors is composed of GEO. BLYMIRE, O. E. SHANNON, JOB MANN and J. M. SHOEMAKER. Maj. Tate was placed upon the "Republican" ticket against his wishes and will not serve if elected. The "Republicans" will make no effort to elect more than one of their candidates. Beware of *that one*, for with his success they hope to brand an upright and respectable citizen with the stigma of treason. Look out for artful dodges and sly tricks.

☞GEN. FREMONT has been appointed to the command of the "Mountain Department." The President is determined to distinguish himself as the protector of corrupt men in his party, exposed by the reports and speeches of his own political partizans. First Cameron is driven out of the War Department because of his connection with swindling contractors, and to cover his disgrace the President sends him to Russia. Then Fremont is removed for incompetency and extravagance, and now the President's [illegible] regard for wounded birds of the "Republican" stripe, lifts him up among the Apalachian summits, to enjoy the healing breezes of the mountains! It is enough to disgust a party man of the straitest sect.

☞The Directors of the Bedford Rail Road, have ordered the building of a locomotive, to be called the "*William P. Schell*," which is to be placed upon the portion of the road between Bloody Run and Hopewell, as soon as the track is laid. We are informed that arrangements are now in progress for the commencement of the laying of the track, and that there is no doubt of the early completion of this part of the road. The energy and successful management of the board of Directors, merit the warmest approval, and should entitle the board to the entire confidence, of all who are interested in the making of the road.

☞A little daughter of Mr. Richard Sill, of this place, was badly burned, one day last week, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. Mrs. Sill, the child's mother, had unscrewed the burner of the lamp, and was in the act of lighting a match at some distance from the lamp, when the oil caught fire and threw out a jet of flame which reached the child, burning her severely in several places. It seems that there is caution needed in the handling of coal oil as well as in that of other burning fluids. Persons using this article should pour a small quantity into a saucer and try it with a burning wisp attached to a long stick. If it does not ignite for some seconds, and burns like whiskey, it is not explosive.

☞There are all kinds of stories afloat in regard to the candidates on the Democratic ticket for Bedford township. These tales are put in circulation by the enemies of the Democratic party, to further their own purposes. Don't believe any of them, but vote the fairly nominated Democratic ticket.

☞Gen. James Shields has been assigned to the command of the division, lately under the command of Gen. Lander, near Cumberland.

☞The legislature of Maryland has elected the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th March, 1863, in the room of Anthony Kennedy.

☞Lieut. W. W. Anderson, of Col. R. Butler Price's Cavalry Regiment, is in town on a visit to his old home. The Lieutenant looks well.

☞A pair of stockings sent by a Ladies' committee for the use of the volunteers, was accompanied by the following verse:

Brave sentry! on your lonely beat,
May these blue stockings warm your feet;
And when from war and camps you part,
May some fair knitter warm your heart.

☞We learn that the *Inquirer* establishment has been sold to Mr. J. R. Durborow, of Woodberry. We wish the new proprietor any amount of financial prosperity.

☞We want a correspondent in every town and township in the county, who will send us the news of his neighborhood. It is not necessary that he or she should write an essay upon whatever incident there may be to communicate, but simply that the facts of the case be given in a legible hand and an intelligible style. Friends, send us your local news!

☞A valuable farm situated in Bedford township, is offered for sale at reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase a comfortable home, will do well to examine the premises. Particulars can be obtained by calling at this office, or upon Mr. John H. Rush.

☞MRS. JONES, a Welsh woman of Dudley, Huntingdon co., was recently burned to death under the following circumstances:

MRS. J. had been using some coal oil in her lamp which was impure and which she desired to purify, and having been told that boiling the oil would expel the foul gas present therein, she placed a quantity of it in a vessel upon a heated stove. The result was that the oil exploded and involved the whole person of the unfortunate woman in a sheet of flame. A little girl who was in the room with Mrs. Jones, escaped by climbing out of the window, which, however, was so high from the ground that she could not descend, and, she clung to the window sill with her hands until her fingers were severely burned when she was finally taken down by persons attracted by her cries for help.

☞The Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, has been elected, by a small majority. His vote is much smaller than last year. A favorable sign.

☞The New York *Argus* says the Democrats have carried most of the town elections in the interior of New York.

☞The East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church lately in session at Baltimore, Md., have made the following appointments of ministers for this (Juniata) district:

George D. Chenowith, P. E.—Hollidaysburg—A. W. Gibson; Altoona—W. L. Spotswood; Woodbury—J. A. Melick, J. H. S. Clark; Schellsburg—N. W. Colburn, J. B. McClasky; Bedford Station—S. Kepler; Bedford Circuit—J. C. Clark, T. Greenly; Rainsburg—M. L. Smith; McConnellsburg—J. N. Spangler; Shirleysburg—J. M. Clark, G. W. Van Fossen; Concord—R. E. Kelley, J. W. Cleaver; McVeytown—J. Anderson, J. C. Cook; New Grenada—A. Smith, L. D. Watson; Canville—C. Graham; Huntingdon—J. Brads; Mason Hill—J. Moorhead, W. A. Houck; Williamsburg—E. W. Kirby; Birmingham—J. A. Coleman, W. W. Evans; Lewistown—J. Guyer; Lewistown Circuit—J. H. C. Smith; Kishacoquillas—William Gwynn, S. L. M. Conser, Chaplain in the Army, and member of Huntingdon Q. M. Conference.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Church and State.

[illegible] attempts have been made by designing and ambitious men to connect politics with religion. These attempts were attended with more or less success, sometimes uniting sect with party, sometimes establishing a state religion, but frequently, when the people were true to their own liberties, failing altogether, as exemplified in the formation of our own most excellent government. Whenever the efforts to thus connect political questions with theological creeds, were successful, the result was tyranny on the part of those in authority toward the lower and weaker classes, and frequently fanatical persecution sprung up in all the horrid forms that zealotry and bigotry could devise. Not only were the people oppressed and ridden over by despotic rulers, but the Christian church was defiled and put to shame by the evil doings of ambitious and reckless men. In later years this crying evil gradually diminished. But within the last decade, it has greatly revived, and political sermons from semi-infidelic pulpits and the preaching of war instead of "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," have done the work of dividing church organizations, embittering congregations against one another and driving pastors away from their charges. Now it is high time that religionists of every sect, should raise their voices against this desecration of the things that are holy. If ministers of the Gospel of Peace, are to be applauded in introducing subjects of discussion into Church organizations which will cause a war of political opinions among congregations, then they are approved for being "stumbling-blocks" and nothing better. Let people assemble to worship God, when they enter churches, and let them attend to politics as to other temporal matters, at proper times and suitable places. But a few days ago, in the city of Alexandria, an Episcopalian minister was dragged from the pulpit by a party of infuriated soldiers and saved from death only by the timely interference of the officers, merely because he did not pray for the President! Is this the feast that the politico-sectarians would have the people prepare for themselves? Is such the order, the christian decency, which ministers and grave and learned and reverend bishops would invoke? Are we to drift unconsciously into religious as well as political anarchy? If not, then let church affairs and state matters be kept apart, and let ministers attend to their spiritual calling, whilst politicians and legislators attend to the things which "are of the earth, earthy."

FRATER.

FORT WELLS, S. C., Feb. 22, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:

I take my pen to inform you that I am well and hope you are enjoying the same blessing. Deeming it a pleasure to drop a few lines to you about war matters, I take this opportunity to do so. We lay in Camp Curtin some three weeks and were then marched out. Landing in Baltimore I was surprised to see the Stars and Stripes floating all over the town; for when I went through it last summer, there was not a Union flag to be seen. We then got on board ship. I went down on the lower deck, and being very tired, I lay down and soon fell into a deep sleep. When I awoke I was almost smothered, for it was so warm and crowded that a man could hardly breathe. The night we arrived at Fortress Monroe, I was detailed for picket to guard the wagons. We loaded them and started for the camp, which was two miles off. When we got to camp the Forty Fifth P. V. had made three camp kettles full of coffee. It tasted good I assure you. We were at Fortress Monroe a few days when we were shipped off for Port Royal, S. Carolina, on board the S. R. Spaulding. We set sail at 8 o'clock, Sunday night. The orderly Sergeant and I went back in the far part of the boat where we lay down on some boxes till morning. I woke up about day light finding myself very sea-sick. On Monday we came to Cape Hatteras. It is a very desolate looking place. We then sailed on till Wednesday evening, when we landed at Sea Brook Island. We lay in the cotton fields that night, while companies K and A went out on picket duty. On Thursday we moved into a house. We stayed here about a month, living on sweet potatoes and oysters. I was cleaning my gun on Saturday afternoon, when our Colonel rode up to the Captain and told him to move us over to Pinckney Island. We packed up immediately, got on some skiffs and rowed across. We got there after dark. I went along the shore to gather some oysters for my breakfast. The rebels hallooed to me to come over and get some breakfast. You had better think I didn't. I told them that Uncle Sam took care of us, and we had more to eat than they had. They asked me how old General Scott was getting along. I asked them how old Jeff Davis was getting along. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon they shot nine times and I returned the fire; but we could not reach one another. Their pickets were stationed on the other side of the river. We stayed there till evening, when the Forty Fifth came to relieve us. We then started for our quarters. When we came there our boys had moved off five miles from there. I was very tired and hungry and had to walk those five miles that night yet. I then slept in a cotton house, in a pile of cotton. Morning came again, and that day we moved to the fort where we still remain. We have fresh meat plenty, for when we want any, all we have to do is to go to the woods and shoot a beef—our company has shot 6. The woods are full of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, that belong to the rebels. They are so wild that you cannot get near them. We received our pay last week, and will be paid off in March again. Your friend,

HENRY DARR.
Co. H, 55th Reg., P. V.

THE PLANS OF THE REBELS.

Why they retreated from Manassas.

As it is a subject of general speculation why the rebel army evacuated Manassas, we give below an article taken from the Richmond *Examiner*, which may tend to illuminate this rather dark and mysterious movement. We give it for what it is worth. It is as follows:

The most important movements that ever occurred on this continent are now going on before our eyes. The brilliant and astonishing success of the Virginia, in the waters of Hampton Roads, opens a new chapter in naval warfare, and marks a new era in the struggle which the South is engaged in. The grand movement of the army of the Potomac, in withdrawing from the offensive line on the river of that name, and assuming a defensive one on the line of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, places a new complexion on the entire war in Virginia.

The policy of this change of position with reference to the intended attack of the enemy is obvious. The Potomac was the proper base for offensive operations against Maryland and Washington city; but as a line of defense for Richmond, or for general resistance, it is the most dangerous that could be held. The line upon which the army under Gen. Jos. Johnston is now falling back is in the nature of the arc of a circle, of which Richmond is the centre. The enemy is put to the necessity of marching a considerable distance inland before engaging our forces. If defeated in general engagement, he can scarcely escape annihilation; for he will then be too far from the Potomac and from Washington city to reach safety by a few hours' flight like that he made after the battle of Manassas. If, on the contrary, he should be successful in his encounter with our forces, he could not take advantage of his victory on account of the delay necessary to bring up his supplies from the distant Potomac.

Whoever will take the trouble to examine the map of Virginia will find that our line of defense as now adopted, stretches from the Rappahannock, by a grand circle, to Cumberland Gap, in the extreme south western corner of the State; embracing the Central and the Virginia and Tennessee railroads, the chief cities of Virginia, the valley of the James, with its canal and railroads, within the circumference. It will be seen, too, that this is purely a line of defence, assumed now as a necessity, in view of the great force which we have, by our supine policy for six months, permitted the enemy to marshal and put in position without disturbance, and at its leisure and pleasure.

It is distressing to give up so large a portion of Virginia, even for a season, to the domination of the foe, *but the measure has become a strategic necessity*, and is now the surest means of defeating the grand projects of the enemy, and insuring the success of our cause. The surprise he will receive from the magnificent naval occurrences in Hampton Roads, and from the judicious movements of our army, which has so long been threatening him before Washington, will be very great. *More delay is ruin to him*, and considerable delay in the execution of his programme in now inevitable.

General McClellan's Address to the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Court House, Virginia,
March 14, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back that you might give the death blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country. The patience you have shown and your confidence in your general are worth a dozen victories.

These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the labors of many months have produced their fruit. The army of the Potomac is now a *real army*, magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, excellently equipped and armed; your commanders are all that I could wish. The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save your country. As I ride through your ranks I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right.

In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be, on the decisive battlefield. It is our business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your general loves you from the depth of his heart. It shall be my care as it has ever been to gain success with the least possible loss, but I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us, victory attends us, yet I would not have you to think that our aim is to be attained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you that you have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel you will use so well.

I shall demand of you great and heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats and privations. Perhaps we will share all these together, and when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the army of the Potomac.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

Important from New Mexico—A Bloody Battle.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The Republican has advices from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Feb. 23d, giving details of a recent battle at Fort Craig. The fight commenced on the morning of the 21st between a portion of our troops, under Col. Roberts, and the enemy across the Rio Grande, with varied success until two o'clock. Col. Canby then crossed the river in force with a battery of six pieces, under Capt. McCray of the Cavalry, but detailed in command of the battery. He had also a small battery of two howitzers. The enemy are supposed to have had eight pieces. The battle was commenced by the artillery and skirmishers and soon become general.

Towards evening most of the enemy's guns were silenced. They, however, made a desperate charge on the howitzer battery, but were repulsed with great loss. Captain McCraig's battery was defended by Capt. Plimpton's company of U. S. Infantry, and a portion of Col. Pinos' Regiment of Mexican Volunteers. The Texan rebels charged desperately and furiously with their picked men, about six hundred strong. They were armed with carbines, revolvers and long seven pound bowie knives. After discharging their carbines at close distance, they drew their revolvers and reached the battery amid a storm of grape and canister.

The Mexicans of Pino's Regiment now became panic-stricken, and ingloriously fled.—Captain Plimpton and his infantry bravely stood their ground, and fought nobly till more than one-half of his company were numbered with the dead. With his artillerymen cut down, and his supports reported killed, wounded or flying from the field, Capt. McCray sat down calmly and quietly on one of his guns, and, with revolver in hand, refused to fly or desert his flag. He thus fought to the last, and gloriously died like a hero, the last man by his guns. The Texans suffered terribly in this charge. Many of our officers distinguished themselves. Major Donaldson, who was the chief aid of Col. Canby, acted bravely, and was conspicuous in every part of the field. His horse was wounded, but the Major was not injured.

Col. Carson, in command of a regiment of volunteers, deployed as skirmishers, did good service during the action and behaved well. We have to name the loss of Lieuts. Michler and Stone, who, like Capt. McCray, nobly and bravely maintained the honor of our flag to the last. Many other officers were wounded. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded. That of the enemy is believed to be much greater. The greatest confidence is reposed in Col. Canby, and if the volunteers will do their duty, the Texans will yet be ignominiously driven from New Mexico.

The Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 10.—(Special to the St. Louis *Republican*.)—A messenger arrived at ten o'clock last night, bringing additional news of the recent battle in Arkansas.

The engagement took place at Little Sugar Creek, five miles this side of the stream of the same name, where a skirmish occurred on the march down.

In anticipation of an attack on the south, General Curtis ordered the trains to be drawn up on the north side; but, unexpectedly, the attack was commenced on the north side, being the rear of our army, by from fifteen hundred to two thousand Rebel Cavalry.

Gen. Sigel, with eight hundred men, protected the train for several hours, holding the Rebels in check, while the teams pushed backward to the main body.

While thus engaged General Sigel was three times surrounded, but he cut his way through each time.

The principal fighting on Thursday was done by General Sigel, in this way.

On Friday the engagement became general and continued so throughout. Our officers behaved with much gallantry.

The most exposed position was occupied by Col. Carr's division, and the greatest loss was suffered by them. Col. Dodge's brigade of this division consisted of the Fourth Iowa, the First Iowa battery, the thirty-fifth Illinois, Colonel Phelps' regiment, and the Twenty-fourth Missouri.

The second brigade under Col. Van Dorn, of the Ninth Iowa regiment consisted of his own regiment, the Dubuque battery, and Col. Cass's regiment of cavalry.

A letter from Col. Carr says the losses in the Fourth and Ninth Iowa, Thirty-fifth Illinois and Twenty-fifth Missouri are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred in each regiment killed and wounded. Only three hundred of the Twenty-fourth Missouri were present, but they lost twenty-nine killed and a large number wounded. The Twelfth and Seventeenth Missouri, Third Iowa cavalry and Eighth Indiana regiments lost about forty each. The First and Second Iowa batteries lost about twenty each.

Among the wounded are Gen. Asboth, in the arm, Col. Carr, in the arm, Lieutenant-Colonel Fallighan, Lieutenant-Colonel Herron, and Major Coyle, of the Ninth Iowa. Besides being wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Herron was taken prisoner. Col. Dodge had three horses shot under him. Lieutenant Smith, of the Second Iowa battery, was taken prisoner. He jumped from the wagon to make his escape, when he was killed.

Among the Rebel officers killed and wounded are: Brigadier General McCulloch, killed; Brigadier General Slack, dangerously wounded; Colonel McIntosh, killed; Colonel B. H. Rives, dangerously wounded; Colonel Herbert, of the Third Louisiana volunteers, killed or dangerously wounded, and Major General Sterling Price, slightly wounded.

Thirteen pieces of artillery were captured by our men, including one of the pieces lost by Gen. Sigle at Wilson's Creek.

Our loss is estimated at 800 or 1,000 killed and wounded. The Rebel loss is not known, but is supposed to be from 2,000 to 3000. A large amount of Rebel prisoners, probably 1,000 were taken, and more are constantly being brought in.

2,000 Indians were engaged in the battle, and eighteen of our killed were scalped by them.

Gen. Price, with about 10,000 men, retreated northward, and then took an easterly direction, General Jeff. C. Davis is after him.

New Madrid Evacuated.

CAIRO, March 14.—The rebels evacuated New Madrid last night, leaving a quantity of guns and stores, which they were unable to carry away.

Some fighting took place yesterday between their gun boats and our siege batteries, in which we lost 20 killed and wounded. A shot from one of their guns dismounted one of our 24-pounders, killing four or five.

Capt. Carr, of the 10th Illinois, was killed, Wednesday night, while placing pickets. The loss of the enemy is not known, as they carried off their dead and wounded. They were supposed to number 6,000 men.

Island No. 10 is reported evacuated.

Seven Hundred Volunteers Sick in Camp!—men be warned in time, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of Sores, Ulcers, Scurvy, Fevers and Bowel Complaints. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot.

$25!] EMPLOYMENT [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

BRIDGE LETTING.—Proposals will be received at the house of George Rhoads, near Stonerstown, on Friday the 11th day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for repairing the Bridge over the Juniata, near Stonerstown, in Liberty township, (viz: repairing one of the abutments and other necessary repairs to said Bridge.) The repairs to be done will be specified on the day of letting.

By order of the Commissioners,
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office,
Bedford, March 21, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to marshal the assets of the Estate of Sophia Diehl, dec'd., will meet the parties interested for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on the 4th day of April next, at 1 o'clock.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 21, 1862. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of Joseph Carver, deceased, will meet the parties interested, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at 1 o'clock, on the 3d day of April next, for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 21, 1862. Auditor.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of David Klitz, Administrator of Jacob Klitz, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest, at his office in Bedford, on Wednesday the 2d day of April next, when and where all may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
March 21, 1862. Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—There will be sold at public sale on the premises, on Thursday, 20th of March next, a farm situate in Juniata township, Bedford Co., lying on the Johnstown road, one mile west of Burns' mill, containing 112 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, 10 acres of which are first rate meadow. The improvements are a good rough cast dwelling house, two and a half stories high, frame bank barn and other out buildings, with a good orchard of choice fruit of all kinds, a never failing well of water at the door, with a pump in it, and a stream of water running through the premises.

Terms—One third to be paid in hand, and the balance to suit the purchaser. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

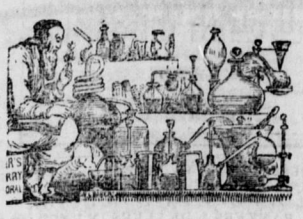
MARY BURNS, (Widow,)
DAVID EVANS,
February 21, 1862.

A NEW
AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION
OF THE
MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.
BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D.,

12mo., muslin, price 50 cents, paper covers 25 cts. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Please address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,
148 South Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.



NOT a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. *Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c.*, are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this *Sarsaparilla*, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this *Extract of Sarsaparilla*. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price 25 cts., per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

—:o:o:—

Ayer's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.

NO one remedy is more needed in this country than a reliable *Alterative*, but the sick have been so outrageously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad that they are disgusted even with the name. Yet the drug cannot be blamed for the impositions from which they have suffered. Most of the so-called Sarsaparillas in the market contain little of the virtues of Sarsaparilla or any thing else. They are mere slops—inert and worthless, while a concentrated extract of the active variety of Sarsaparilla compounded with Dock, Stillingia, Iodine, etc., is, as it ever will be, a powerful alterative and an effectual remedy. Such is Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, as its truly wonderful cures of the great variety of complaints which require an alterative medicine have abundantly shown. Do not, therefore, discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of *Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.*

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. Price 25 cents per box; Five boxes for $1 00.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford

—:DIED:—

CRISMAN.—On the 11th inst., Eva Elizabeth, daughter of John W. and Margaret Crisman, aged 10 years, 4 months and 25 days.

CRISMAN.—On the 15th inst., Sarah Margaret, daughter of A. J. and Emily Crisman, aged 3 years, 8 months and 29 days.

MELLON.—On the 9th, of inflammatory croup, Franklin, son of Andrew Mellon of Bedford township, aged 4 years, 10 months and 2 days.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Elisha Smith, one of the heirs of James Smith, late of Southampton township, presented a petition setting forth that said James Smith lately died, leaving a widow, Naomi, and issue twelve heirs, or the representatives of heirs, viz: John, residing in Fulton county, Pa., Elisha, the petitioner, Hetty Moss, intermarried with Philip Moss, Priscilla, intermarried with William Wigfield, Jolly Murphy, deceased, leaving a husband, James Murphy, and issue five children, viz: Sarah, James, Philip, Elias and Jolley; Harrison, Gideon, Harvy, Sarah, intermarried with Henry Smith, Morgan, Matthew, now dead, leaving five children, to wit: Sarah, James, Philip, and Emanuel, who resides in Fulton county. The other heirs reside in Bedford county, except Morgan, or his heirs, whose residence is unknown. That said intestate died seized of three tracts of land viz: The Dicken tract or Mansion piece, containing four hundred and forty acres, adjoining lands of George May, Lee's lands, James Pennell and others. One other tract, containing about sixty-six acres, adjoining the above tract and Lewis Miller. One other tract, containing about fifty-five acres, adjoining Lee's lands, all situate in said township of Southampton.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisiton or Valuation, on the premises, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1862, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, March 14, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Testatum Vend. Exponas, from the City and County of Philadelphia, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Monday the 7th day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and undivided share of John Devereux, of and in and to the following described tract of land, situate on the Six Mile Run, in Broad Top township, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania. Beginning at a corner white oak of the Mary Foster and Dunlap and Evans tracts. Thence with land of Dunlap and Evans, South sixty-nine degrees nineteen minutes East, thirty-three perches and eight-tenths of a perch to a pine; thence North forty degrees East, eighty-nine perches and five tenths of a perch to a white oak; thence North thirty degrees nineteen minutes East, eighty five perches and three-tenths of a perch to a white oak; thence South forty-five degrees East, twenty-four perches and four-tenths of a perch to a chestnut; thence South fifty-four degrees West, ten perches and one-tenth of a perch to a post; thence North eighty-one degrees and nine minutes East, sixty-one perches and one-tenth of a perch to a large chestnut; thence North thirty-two degrees thirty-three minutes East, one hundred and twenty-six perches and six-tenths of a perch to a chestnut, (fallen); thence North twenty-nine degrees and three quarters of a degree East, ten perches and five-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North thirty-two degrees East, fifty-six perches and eight-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North eighty-one degrees twenty-eight minutes East, forty-six perches and seven-tenths of a perch to a spanish oak; thence South forty degrees thirty-six minutes East, forty-eight perches and five-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North fifty-five degrees East seventy-two perches and sixty-five hundredths of a perch to a post; thence South sixty-seven degrees East, fifteen perches to stones, thence South twenty-one degrees nine minutes East, twenty-six perches and five-tenths of a perch to a white oak (cut down); thence South sixty-eight degrees eight minutes West, eighty-four perches and thirty-five hundredths of a perch to a chestnut oak; thence South two degrees forty minutes East, seventy-two perches and fifty-five hundredths of a perch to a large white oak; thence South thirty-nine degrees twenty three minutes West, one hundred and seven perches and six-tenths of a perch to stones; thence South fifty-four degrees and one quarter of a degree East, ten perches to stones, thence South twenty-four degrees twenty minutes West, twenty-four perches and four-tenths of a perch to a white oak; thence South forty-five degrees eleven minutes West, eighty-two perches and six-tenths of a perch to stones; thence South seventy-five degrees West, seventy-two perches and eight-tenths of a perch to a sugar-maple; thence South forty-eight degrees ten minutes West, forty-five perches and eight-tenths of a perch to stones; thence South thirty-three degrees forty minutes West, twenty-seven perches to a red oak; thence South forty-seven degrees thirty-eight minutes West thirty-eight perches to a beech; thence South sixty nine degrees West, twenty-seven perches and five-tenths of a perch to a post, thence West thirty-one perches to a post; thence South seventy degrees West, nine perches and six-tenths of a perch to a beech; thence North fifty-two degrees West, seven perches and two-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North sixty-six degrees West, five perches to a spruce; thence North thirty-eight degrees West, eight perches and five-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North sixty-six degrees West, four perches to a post; thence South eighty-eight degrees West ten perches to a post; thence North forty-two degrees West, fifteen perches and five-tenths of a perch to a post; thence South eighty-four degrees West, ten perches to a post; thence North eighty-eight degrees West, twenty perches and seven-tenths of a perch to a spruce; thence North sixty-three degrees West, twelve perches to a post; thence North thirty-seven degrees West, eight perches and six-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North fifty six degrees West, twelve perches and eight-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North seventy-one degrees West, fifteen perches and one-tenth of a perch to a post; thence North eighty-eight degrees West, six perches and seven-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North sixty-one degrees West, two perches and eighty-five hundredths of a perch to a post; thence North two degrees eleven minutes West, fifty-five perches and five-tenths of a perch to stones; thence South sixty-nine degrees East, seventy-five perches and six-tenths of a perch to a white oak; thence North three degrees forty minutes —— forty four perches and four-tenths of a perch to a white oak, and the place of beginning, containing four hundred thirty-four acres and two perches.

Also, all that other tract of land lying South of Six Mile Run, in Broad Top township, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by the tract above described, and on the South and East by the David Shreeves and Dunlap tract, containing forty-five acres of land be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of John Devereux.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 14, 1862.

FIVE FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale the following described farms situated on the head waters of Dunning's Creek, in St. Clair township, Bedford county:

No. 1 contains 262 acres and 11 perches, having thereon erected TWO DWELLING HOUSES and TWO BARNS, (one new) and also a SAW MILL, in running order.

No. 2. contains 131 acres, with new house and new barn thereon erected.

No. 3. contains 183 acres, 35 perches, and is situated on the public road leading from Schellsburg to Pleasantville. The improvements consist of a good house, barn, &c.

No. 4. contains 157 acres and 14 perches. A desirable tract in every respect.

No. 5. contains 163 acres, 48 perches. About 30 acres cleared and the balance finely timbered.

Much of the above described land is bottom land, mostly covered with fine large SUGAR TREES. The fruit upon some of these tracts is choice and in abundance. All of the tracts are well supplied with water. Farmers, Lumbermen, Tanners and Speculators should examine the premises, as they will be sure to find opportunities for good investments. The title is warranted good.

Drafts of the several tracts can be seen with the undersigned, in Bedford, at any time.

For terms and further particulars, address

T. H. LYONS & BRO.,

March 14. Bedford, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Miller, of South Woodbury tow'p deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claimsst again the same, will present them authenticated for settlement.

O. E. SHANNON,

March 14, '62. *Administrator.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—

Letters testamentary on the last Will and Testament of Christian Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID B. KOCHENDARFER,
JOSEPH B. NOBLE,

February 14, 1862.* Executors.

HO! FARMERS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Buy an individual right for a Horse Rake. Any farmer that can make a common harrow can make one. If made according to my instructions, I will guarantee it to work as well as any other spring tooth rake ever invented, and this will cost only from $5 to $15, according as you manage in getting it made. I will send by mail a certificate of right for one rake with full instructions for $2. Address (with stamp,)

C. F. WALKER,
Benford's Store, Somerset Co.
DANIEL W. AMOS,

Feb. 14. Bedford, Pa

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator of the estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe township, dec'd., to and amongst lien creditors, and others, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 12th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,

Feb. 28, 1862. Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises at Pattonsville, on

SATURDAY 22d MARCH, NEXT,

all the following described property, late of GEORGE MILLER, dec'd., to wit: A Tract of land adjoining Pattonsville, lands of Daniel Bare, Dr. Burch, Daniel Lingenfelter, and others, containing 19 acres, 10 perches and allowance, having thereon erected two log houses.

Also—*A MOUNTAIN TRACT,*

adjoining the above, and lands of Daniel Bare, Dr. Burch, and others, containing 54 acres and 133 perches.

Terms—One third at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments.

O. E. SHANNON,

Feb. 28, 1862. Administrator.

ESTATE OF JOHN SHREVE, DEC'D.

Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of John Shreve, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Bedford, in said county. All persons in any way indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against it are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

S. L. RUSSELL,

Ex'r. of the last will, &c. of John Shreve, dec'd.

Feb. 28, 1862.

VALUABLE MILL, FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber intending to remove from his present place of residence, offers for sale his GRIST MILL, situated in Jenner township, Somerset county, together with 55 *ACRES OF LAND*, 15 of which are in meadow, and having thereon about 250 SUGAR TREES. The mill is in good running order, and is just ½ a mile distant from the thriving village of Jenner X Roads. If not sold within a reasonable time, the property will be rented. Terms favorable. Apply to

ADAM KETTERING,
Jenner X Roads, Somerset Co.

Feb. 21, 1862.—1m.

PUBLIC SALE,
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in the town of Woodberry, in said county, on the 18th day of March, 1862, the following Real Estate: TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the town of Woodberry, adjoining the School house, known as the McCune property, and being numbered in the general plan of said town, 91 & 92, with a weather boarded dwelling house thereon erected. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Feb. 21, 1862. Adm'r. of R. McCune, dec'd.

NOTICE—

Is hereby given that an application to the Governor for the pardon of J. W. DIVELBISS, convicted of adultery at November Sessions, 1861, will be made in pursuance of regulations in such cases made and provided.

J. W. DIVELBISS.

February 14, 1862.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

Also,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new wo story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

Also,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

Also,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

Also,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

Also,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

Also.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

Also,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can de well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

Also,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Nycum, Administrator of the estate of William Nycum, late of Monroe township in said county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Mann & Spang, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 31st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend.

G. H. SPANG,

March 14, '62. *Auditor.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Daniel Houck, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS GROSS,
JOHN B. HARDINGER,

March 14, '62. *Administrators.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Daniel Sleighter late of Monroe township deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SOLOMON FEIGHT,
NICHOLAS SLEIGHTER,

March 14, '62. *Administrators.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Jesse Grove, late of West Providence tow'p deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH A. GROVE,
ISAAC GROVE.

March 14, '62. *Administrators.*

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LAND.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be exposed to public sale, at the public house of James S. Beckwith, at Hopewell, in said county, on

Wednesday, April 9, 1862,

at 1 o'clock, P. M, the interest of James A. Cunningham, deceased, being the one-half in the following described tract of COAL LAND, situate in Broad Top township, in said county, containing 206 acres and 76 perches, adjoining lands of Abner Horton, William Anderson, Asa Duval, Thomas J. Horton, and Isaac Barnet. A portion of the land is cleared and under cultivation—the whole or greater portion is Coal land. There is a dwelling house and out buildings on the premises.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH M. STEVENS,
JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM,

March 7. 1862. *Administrators.*

Public Sale OF DANIEL SLEIGHTER'S REAL ESTATE IN MONROE TOWNSHIP.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises, in Monroe township,

On Saturday, 29th March, inst.,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: The real estate of which the said Daniel Sleighter died seized, containing 210¾ acres neat measure, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Shaw, John Mearkle, Jonas Williams' heirs, William Clark, Daniel Sleighter, jr., and others. The improvements are a three story weather boarded log house, log barn, blacksmith shop, spring house and other buildings. Two orchards of about 150 trees of choice fruit. About 140 acres cleared, 12 acres at least are good meadow. The balance is well timbered. The property is well watered and there is a good spring close to the house.

Terms—One-third at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal yearly payments without interest.

SOLOMON FEIGHT.
NICHOLAS SLEIGHTER,
Adm'rs. of Daniel Sleighter, dec'd.

March 7, 1862.

NOTICE—

Having purchased at Sheriff's sales the following property, to wit: One Dun Horse, one dun mare, 1 bay horses, 1 grey horse, 1 black mare, 1 bay mare, 1 roan horse, 1 sorrel mare, 1 black mare, 1 brown horse, 2 bay mares, 1 spotted mare, 1 brown mare, 3 sorrel horses, 1 roan mare, 1 bob tail bay horse—23 sets of stage harness, halters, &c., 1 set of Concord harness, 4 halters, 1 Concord buggy, shafts, pole and harness, 2 Concord coaches, 2 hacks, buck wagon, 2 set Concord wheels, 1 ten plate stove and pipe, 1 table, 1 desk, 1 rug, bedstead and spring mattrass, washing stand, riding bridle and dressing bureau—sold as the property of A. J. Reeside—I hereby give notice that I permit said property to remain in the possession of the said A. J. Reeside, during my pleasure.

MARY REESIDE.

March 7, 1862.—3t.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

February 28, 1862.—1y*

PUBLIC SALE Of Valuable Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public auction, on the 14th day of March, 1862, the following valuable Real Estate: A TRACT OF LAND, situated in Colerain township, adjoining land of David Whetstone, Widow Diehl, Josiah Whetstone and Michael Diehl, containing 226 acres and 53 perches of limestone land. Having thereon erected a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with smoke house and spring house, large Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Hay Shed, and other out buildings; also a log tenant house, and an orchard of choice fruit trees. Cove creek crosses one end of the farm, and the balance of the land is well supplied with water. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

DAVID WHETSTONE,
AARON WHETSTONE,
Adm'rs. of Sam'l. Whetstone, dec'd.

Feb. 21, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Samuel Working, administrator of the estate of David F. Brown, dec'd., amongst creditors, &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Thursday the 13th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,

Feb. 28, 1862. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to report upon the exceptions filed against the account of Elias Dell, Esq., executor of the last will, &c., of John Snowberger, dec'd., to settle the same, adjust the account, and report the facts, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday the 14th day of March, instant, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,

Feb. 28, 1862. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Bedford, to distribute the money in the hands of George P. Riddle, assignee of Simon and Israel Oppenheimer, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,

Feb. 28, 1862. Auditor.

LUNACY CASE.—

The undersigned, appointed Commissioner to inquire by the oaths and affirmations of six good and lawful men, whether Hannah Griffith is a lunatic or not, and of what property she is possessed, &c., will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 25th day of March, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,

Feb. 28, 1862. Commissioner.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress.
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Winter Term will commence on Jan. 13, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

CHAS. H. GERE. A. B.,

Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

One of Lighte and Bradbury's Grand Seven Octave Overstrung Rosewood Piano Fortes, entirely new, never having been used at all, can be obtained at a sacrifice, by calling upon the editor of this paper. Lighte and Bradbury's Pianos are considered by musical *artistes*, as equal, if not superior, to Chickering's best. MR. BRADBURY himself is one of the greatest musicians in the world.—Application must be made soon. [Feb. 7, 1862.

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of a SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c. &c. &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, thro' the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq. Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. [Jan. 17, '62.—2m.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DOCTOR THOMAS F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it (free of charge,) the Recipe and full directions for making and using a beautiful vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, &c. &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean, and beautiful, also full directions for using PELATREAU'S CELEBRATED STIMULANT, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a Mustache, in less than thirty days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage) DR. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, PRACTICAL CHEMIST, 831 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. [Jan. 17, '62.—2m.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R.

Trains leave Huntingdon at 7. 30, A. M. (after arrival of morning train West on Penn'a R. R.) arriving at Hopewell at 10. 15 A. M.

Trains leave Hopewell at 10. 35, A. M., arriving at Huntingdon at 1.10, P. M., connecting at 1.34, P. M., with trains East and West on Penn'a R. R. There is no delay at Huntingdon—close connection East and West.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Feb. 7–2m. Sup't.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY, A CERTAIN REMEDY, FOR ACUTE RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, *RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;*

No matter *PROPYLAMINE* how stubborn, how long standing, will conquer it, will cure it.

WHAT IT HAS DONE, IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ, DOCTORS EXAMINE, DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY, BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

DOCTORS KNOW IT, PATIENTS BELIEVE IT, TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine.* Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confesss I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attehtion was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor of propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. His bad occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propslamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter.* It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the

PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,

of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,

THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to

PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following Wholesale Agents.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.,
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,

Dec. 6, '61–1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of George Wigfoos, late of West Providence township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH WIGFOOS,

February 14, 1862. Adm'r.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,

and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL EMINENT DENTISTS.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 cents per box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

arising weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13—1y

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap for washing clothes and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford, as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. Annie D. Shuck, Mrs. Lucinda Mengel,
" M. S. Hartley, " Elmira Over,
Mrs. Mary Elsrode.

J. B. FARQUHAR is agent for the sale of Family Rights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a right he will furnish with enough of the soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Right gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75cts. per week for washing, who by this method can save from $20 to 30 per year.

Don't fail to call.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of great bargains. The old credit, no pay system, having exploded—for the present, our terms will be—Cash, or Produce.

Nov. 1, '61 A. B. CRAMER & Co

PUBLIC SALE
Of Valuable Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public vendue on the premises, at the late residence of Michael Putt, in Liberty township, in said county, on the 14th day of March next, the following Real Estate, to wit: ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing 135 acres and 74 perches, adjoining lands of Henry Putt, J. Fockler, and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, with a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Barn and other out buildings thereon erected. One other tract of land containing TEN ACRES, adjoining the above, with a small dwelling house and stable thereon erected. The above property is situated within half a mile of Saxton, and one mile from Stonerstown, and will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

GEORGE RHOADS,

Feb. 21, 1862. Trustee.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the following: 10 head of hogs, 1 two horse wagon, 1 red cow, 1 spotted cow, 1 grey mare, 1 bay mare, 1 black mare, 5 sheep, and grain in the ground; sold by the Sheriff as the property of John R. Reighard, we hereby give notice that we permit said property to remain in Reighard's possession during our pleasure

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

February 9, 1862.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS, has just received from the city her usual large stock of rich and handsome FALL AND WINTER GOODS: Such as Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue Silks, at 56½ cts. per yard.

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Ladies' Coats and Mantillas; with a rich lot of Furs—Such as Capes, Muffs and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of Black Silk Velvet, Black and fancy Straw Bonnets, with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c. &c.

A new style of WOOLEN GOODS; Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with Embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c. and all kinds of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at six, eight, ten and twelve and a half cents per yard for cash.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

S. E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861.

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!

The very best brand made! No smell! no smoke Not explosive, at Hartley's. Only 75cts. per gallon!

100 BEAUTIFUL LAMPS!
100 SPLENDID LAMPS!

different patterns, from 50cts up. Coal Oil makes the best light known. Don't sit in darkness these long winter nights, when you can have a brilliant light for 1 cent.

Hartley has a complete stock of Iron, Nails and Hardware in general, and will not be undersold by any one. He has the best

OIL FOR MACHINES!

and Oil for Harness and Wagons that is known.

Goods sold for cash or approved produce. Lumber, Rye and Wheat wanted. Call at Hartley's when you come to town.

Nov. 5.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

SOMETHING NEW!

HIGHHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S

PATENT HEMMER AND SHIELD,

FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this

Remarkably Simple and Novel Invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of price,

25 CENTS,

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application.

A liberal Discount to the Trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 Per Month can be Realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER,
442, *Broadway, New York,*
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.

January 3, 1862.—[3m.]

LAST NOTICE.

All persons having unsettled accounts in the Books of J. M. Shoemaker and Co., will please settle the same during the coming court week, either by cash or note, or they will be left at the "squire's" for collection. Also, persons having notes to pay in our hands, would do well by calling on J. M. Shoemaker and paying part, at least, if not all. A word to the wise is sufficient. [Feb. 7, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted the subscriber on the estate of John S. S. Stuckey, late of Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Jan. 31.*] JACOB STUCKEY, Admr'
[Residing in M. Woodberry tp.

DIVIDEND. The President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike road company have declared a dividend of one per cent on the capital stock of said company payable on demand.

W. H. McDowell,
Jan. 24. '62. *Treasurer.*

FOR RENT!—The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next.

Apply to
Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND!
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the United States, at 25 cents, 62 cts. and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

FOR RENT.
THE CORNER PROPERTY,

formerly occupied by the late Samuel Brown, as a Dry Goods store, and now in the occupancy of James Farquhar, is for rent. It is the best stand for a mercantile store in Bedford.

January 10, 1862.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.—1y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
CHAMBERSBURG, BEDFORD & LATROBE.

On and after Monday, August 19th, 1861, coaches leave Bedford for Chambersburg, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg, at 7 P. M., same evening. Returning, leave Chambersburg, at 7 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) and arrive at Bedford, 7 P. M., same evening.

Leave Bedford for Latrobe, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., making close connection with mail train for Pittsburgh and the West.

Returning, leave Latrobe, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh, at 9 30 and arrive in Bedford same evening.

RATES OF FARE.

From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50.

N. B.—Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches.

A. J. REESIDE,
Aug. 23, '61 Contractor.

NEW GROCERY.—
CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices, but no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew. Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,

EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address

OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals,
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa

GO AND

C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS'

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"

Oct. 25, '61. P. A. REED,

UNION HOTEL,—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, at the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Giassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

DENTISTRY.

Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations in Dentistry.

Charges moderate, and all work warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. J. SCHELL.

RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Joe Mann, Bedford, Pa.
" John Cessna, " "
John Mower, " "
R. Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil "
J. Watt & Co., Pittsbur "
J. W. Curley, & Co., "

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.—tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

BEDFORD HOTEL—
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.